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God's Revenge

Now there is great danger that a criminal nation will go insane on the threshold of judgment.

Germany is seized with Bolshevism. Suddenly on the imperial fleet, in many importal cities, on the principal imperial buildings, you see that symbol of human catastrophe, of moral irresponsibility, of unrestraint, of lust idealized -THE RED FLAG.

The people announce the arrival of the "Social Republic" and call what they have done a bloodless, friendly revolution; but people never know what they have done until afterward. They do not know whether they are morally and politically equal to the responsibilities of a revolution until they have tried, and then, if they are not, it is tragically too

What now is taking place in Germany is so like the Russian revolution at a corresponding stage of development as to be absolutely unoriginal. That would be characteristically German, or, if you prefer, characteristic of German efficiency, which consists in a certain heavy genius for imitation and development.

In Germany, as in Russia, the revolution actually began among idle sailors on idle warships. Everything that has happened since, including the circumstances surrounding the abdication of the Kaiser, has been patterned upon the event in Russia. There is some fighting in the streets, it is admitted, but not much-no more than was necessary to make everybody understand that the people were in control because the military had come over to their side. Fatal delusion!

There are, as in Russia, Workmen's government and give it orders. One of the first things they do is to seize control of news agencies. Thus, it is the Wolff News Agency, formerly inspired by the German autocracy, that now issues to the world the semi-official news of the German revolution. It seems always necessary for the revolutionists to censor news of their own activities.

There is, as in Russia, the same stressing of the notes of fraternity and equality, the same pride in the bloodlessness of the business of putting proletarians in the place of kings, and the same strange and menacing emphasis upon the word bourgeoisie, meaning the middle classes who own most of the property. There is the same naïve representation as to the sentimental manner in which the soldiers and sailors and people agree and understand each other, and the same conservative demand that order shall be

You would think it a conservative revolution; but all revolutions seem conservative in the beginning, because people are for a little while afraid of the feeling of power and intend to exercise it cautiously. They touch gingerly and with, pangs of superstitious awe the ment. He gave the minority in Congress | Eastern people which combines the intelweapons and symbols of authority.

It was so in Russia. Then very rapidly it was perceived that there was no power equal to that of a machine gun mounted on a motor lorry, and the rest is an unfinished story of rule by massacre and murder, the greatest demagogue being he who can by simple rhetoric ease the conscience of an armed soldier out of work already resolved to take anything in sight, but preferring generally to take it on some pretext of political or moral

It may be even so in Germany. No one can tell what may not happen under the RED FLAG.

has often been clear. The soul of the proletariat in both countries is a peasant, envious, gloomy soul. The Russian got his socialism from the German; and it suited both equally, because it was a socialism of fear, hatred and revenge. of high standing. And it would be a dis-The German, like the Russian, submitted to a million tyrannies in helpless despair, sublimated his grievances by faith in the divine right of kings, believing it less and less, and went stolidly on with an existence of terrific repressions.

Now suddenly banish all the "verboten" signs, lift the private and social and political restraints, give control of Germany to the Bolshevist proletariat of Berlin-and what will happen?

Nobody knows.

The Socialists now taking charge of est bidders for machine guns on motor lorries may for a time be the rulers of Germany-the Lenines and Trotzkys, of whom there are many.

Fancy turning upon the Junkers and the bourgeoisie of Germany a heart-hardened army trained in the theory and technique | is the interesting forecast of Dr. Gaster, of frightfulness!

This may be where God intends to take up the work of the Allies and begin to punish the Hun.

Fluid Events

Revolution in Germany makes everyare we fighting? With whom shall we of culture. The Sephardim are proud of reckon? Somewhere in France are the the great number of famous statesmen word of the German High Command now Gaster: worth to the German nation? Are the they repudiated the armistice as signed and refused to carry out its terms. What | nounced by prophets and seers in Israel, then? Finally, have or have we not a quarrel with the German people?

America at the Peace Table

In naming commissioners to represent the United States at the peace conference President Wilson would do well to remember the precedent set by President McKinley in 1898. The latter Congress. He had been a leader in Congress himself for many years. He recog- | slate the new message to the world." nized, as few of his predecessors or successors have done, the value of cordial cooperation between the executive and legislative branches.

In the determination of treaty relative function. It is part of the treaty- | says: making power, since it may amend or reject a treaty which the President has negotiated. The extent of its legitimate participation in foreign compacts is emphasized by the constitutional provision that two-thirds of its membership must consent to a treaty before it | matter almost of indifference as to which can become effective.

It would have been impossible to a statesman of President McKinley's exto Paris in 1898 a mere personal agent | equidistant." or set of agents to arrange peace with and Soldiers' Councils. They ultimately | Spain. The only person in the McKinley | of view in this matter when it is recalled decide everything. They control the new | entourage in any way corresponding to | that he is a descendant of Colonel House was Marcus A. Hanna. Hanna was a United States Senator in 1898. But President McKinley would never have dreamed of choosing him as the head of a peace commission. Much less would he have intrusted such responsibility to a "kitchen cabinet" adviser, who had never been in the diplomatic service or had any experience with foreign affairs, either as an executive officer or as a member of Congress.

President McKinley selected as peace commissioners William R. Day, Secretary of State at the time of his appointment; Whitelaw Reid, former American Minister to France, subsequently Ambassador to Great Britain; Cushman K. Davis, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations: William P. Frve and George Grav, also members of that committee. In these nominations the President recognized to the full the joint authority of the Senate in concluding treaties. He took a majority of the commission from the Senate, and thereby shrewdly put on the three leading members of the Foreign Relations Committee the responsibility of obtaining a ratification of their own work. There was a touch in this of that comity and political generalship by which McKinley had established his unique influence in the Congresses chosen during his terms in the White House.

He believed in representative governa voice in the peace negotiations-in the person of Senator Gray. All the processes of the conference were thus freely bared to a spokesman of the opposition, who was free to assent to the results achieved or to dissent from them. Secret diplomacy was eschewed. The Senate was not asked to approve a document of which its members knew nothing. The minority was not left out in the cold. The result was that the Treaty of Paris was ratified in a Senate in which the Administration was far short of a twothirds majority of supporters. And that in spite of the fact that the acquisition of the Philippines, for which it provided, at once became an issue in domestic politics, and was made only a year later the main issue in Mr. Bryan's second campaign for the Presidency.

Besides, there is more in common been manifested by the election of a Re-The feeling of the country has just emotionally and psychically between publican Senate and House of Repre-Russian and German proletarians than | sentatives. The Senate to which the | Tribune a jingo newspaper.

treaty of peace is submitted may be a Republican Senate. The Republican party is, therefore, entitled to suitable representation in the American peace delegation. At least one of the commissioners ought to be a Republican leader creet move on the Administration's part to give the Senate a voice in the negotiation of the treaty which it must ulti-

mately reject or approve. The appointment of peace commissioners will be a test of President Wilson's declarations in favor of open and democratic diplomacy-declarations which have not been translated into actuality in his conduct of foreign relations so far chiefly through the medium of personal emissaries, whose qualifications have never been submitted to the scrutiny of the Senate.

The problems of the peace conference are too big to be solved by personal government may become anathema to the diplomacy. The personnel of the peace radicals in a very short time. Ebert | commission ought to command the remay be Germany's Kerensky. The high- spect and voice the feeling of the country as a whole. It should be all-party and all-American.

Palestine as a new Utopia, a state wherein all that is best in politics, ecoomics and religion will come to fruition, one of the leaders of the Zionist move ment throughout the world and chief rabbi of the Sephardic Communities of England. The Sephardic Communities. in England as well as in other lands, are the descendants of the Jews who were expelled from Spain by Ferdinand and Isabella in 1492. Wherever they were scattered throughout the world these thing a little more complicated. Whom Jews carried with them a high standard German armistice plenipotentiaries, they have produced. Disraeli was of awaiting word from Great Headquarters | them. These facts give more than ordito sign or to come back, but what is the | nary interest to this prophecy of Dr.

"Palestine will be the great centre of people themselves bound by it? Suppose | civilization, not only for maintaining and for furthering the great ideals probut where all modern social reforms would easily be introduced on the basis of Biblical teaching, solving, or at any rate attempting to solve, economic and industrial problems, problems of the relation between capital and labor, and even of the relation between Church and State, and other questions which are considered now after-war problems.

"The Jews will start there on quite had broad and generous views of the | an independent platform, not fettered by relations between the Executive and vested interests or old feudal traditions. They will write, as it were, on a clean

To the Gentile the most astounding statement made by Dr. Gaster is that to himself and other Jews it is immaterial whether the overlordship of Palestine is Christian or Mahometan. It is in distions with other nations the Senate is cussing the protectorate that must be more than a merely coordinate legisla- maintained over Palestine until it is tive body. It has an undisputed execu- ready for entire independence that he

"As to the religious aspect, the view which is taken by the vast majority of Christians is entirely different from that which we take. To them it is a matter of freedom, as they would call it, from the rule of the infidel. To us it is a of the two daughter religions of Judaism, Christian or Islam, holds the rule in Palestine. The followers of the two are perience and suavity to think of sending to us, from the religious point of view.

> It is easier to get Dr. Gaster's point who rose to wealth and power in Spain under the Moors and were driven out in poverty and suffering by their Christian majesties Ferdinand and Isabella.

dence of Palestine is one on which Dr. Gaster lays great stress, and when that day comes the Jew throughout the world shall look to the Jewish nation for protection just as the Frenchman, no matter where he lives, looks to France and the Englishman to England.

And, finally, Dr. Gaster sounds the warning, as Kipling did, that "East is East and West is West," and that one cannot impose its civilization upon the other, and that Palestine, being both of the Orient and the Occident, must be the solvent in which the antagonistic elements can mix. It is not the least of Palestine's rôles, to judge by the seriousness with which Dr. Gaster discusses that phase:

"Palestine will become the only possible connecting link between the West and the East. For if the Western powers imagine they can introduce Western civilization into Asia they are laboring under a very grave and gross misconception. Wheresoever that civilization has been carried it has acted as a dissolvent: it has destroyed the old and has created no new. The best that can be found in Western civilization can be carried to the East only through a semilectuality of the West with the spirituality of the East.

"Let no European power imagine that they will be able to hold forever rule over Eastern peoples. All European settlers from the West, except the Jews, decay physically. Morally they lose their grip, and all the while the subject naions awaken to a full self-consciousness. A grave danger may thus arise when the spirit of the East becomes aroused to a high pitch of fanaticism unless means are taken to mould the future so as to prepare a gradual awakening to the highest and noblest ideals of humanity. And that the Jews alone can do by their knowledge of the West and their sympathy with the East. That is the salvation which is to come again from the hills of Judea and from the Mount

Oswald Garrison Villard calls The

SHOES & SHIPS & SEALING WAX

OUR OWN WAR ANTHOLOGY

The Limited Service Man. The doctors found him lackin' when he bucked against the draft, They put him with the Has Beens and the husky

oys all laughed, "Class One, Division C," they said, "Domestic Service Man, We'll use him in the U. S. A. It's General Crowder's plan.' He's not all right, but still and all, he ain't so

So he's wearing army khakl, and you bet your life he's glad. Bo its pushing a pen, or guarding some men Or pounding a post till God knows when; Oh, its tramping a bridge, or walking a ridge, With a shell plant beneath and your nerves

Yes, he's helping a little and glad he can, Though only a Limited Service Man.

He has no hope of glory and he'll never get no No Craw de Gare will shed undyin' lustre to his

Too many teeth he's lacking, or his eyes are on Or tachycardia-what's that?-may be what alls the gink.

To him the janes all murmur, "When you goin"

It's hard to keep from lyin' when you're up against that wheeze

Oh, its wieldin' a pick or poundin' the keys, A-doin' much work that not a soul sees; It's watchin' the stackers they eatch in the raids. An' pivin' 'em hell when they throw down

their spades. And still it's part of the great big plan; The work of the Limited Service Man. When others talk of Saint Meheel, Verdun and

River Mews, He'll have to prate of Upten, Dix and plers at Newport News; When others boast the record that their old division made, He'll hardly want to brag about the "Steenth

S." Is on his collar and he's on the army And when the Kalser's out at home, just give him

For it's all a part of the wonderful game, And they are his buddies who grab off the fame; They're bearing the burden and heat of the

fray.

And theirs be the honor for many a day. To work for Old Giory as much as he can. That's enough for the Limited Service Man. "212."

When the Germans started this war folks said:

"They must be crazy." When they pillaged Belgium and sank the Lusitania people reiterated: "They must be crazy."

When they flaunted us and trampled on the flag and bullied us into war every one chorused: "They must be crazy."

And now the troops have mutinied, and, despite the grisly horror of Bolshevism standing like a spectre at their side, they have set up a Soviet government and formed a "Council of Soldiers and Workmen."

And that, in our humble opinion. proves it.

We urge that the S. P. C. A. speak harshiy to se food administration, which has just announced:

in an atmospheric temperature above 40 degrees."

What righteously vindictive person, we wonder, devised the route whereby the German commissioners entered the Allied lines? And didn't he have a gorgeous | The End of time picking out a road over which the portly Prussians travelled only with the aid of a labor battalion, and got there late at that?

F. F. V.

The Fashion Mill

The matter of the ultimate indepen- To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Why is it that, in these days of necessary sacrifice and of increasing demands for gifts of money, that false godto decree a new silhouette for women making the short, full skirt of the last few easons a conspicuous object beside the clinging length of this year's modes? There are many, many women who would be perfectly willing to give the price of a new winter suit to the United War Work fund and enjoy the virtuous sensation gained thereby, if their vanity would not be made to suffer too much. But this year, when economy is urged and preached by every department of the government, when two million men in France, instead of one, need recreation huts and books and sweets and writing paper, the appeal to the weak woman to purchase the new styles and look up-to-date is more compelling than usual. We do not expect the Y. W. C. A. workers to discard their old uniforms for more re- Hang the cent models; the cut of their skirts is the last thing the brave nurses burden their minds with. In this time of strict accountability for every luxury, of sharp cleavage between the useful and the unnecessary, should not the fashion mill be termed a non-essential industry, and the energy which is its fuel be diverted to other chan-GRACE G. SANFORD. Sherburne, N. Y., Nov. 4, 1918.

Reason in Beetles

(From The Westminster Gazette)

The psychological value of M. Fabre's work and testimony is great, quite apart from its passing interest for him who runs as he reads. Once for all he must surely have exploded the myth that instinct is reason in little, or that reason grows out of instinct. Quite obviously they are plants | To the Editor of The Tribune. of a different species. He quotes Lacordaire, in his "Introduction to Entomology," referring to the burying beetles, as a glaring instance of an advocate of the reasonex-instinct myth: "'The following case,' he (that is, Lacordaire) continues, 'recorded by Gledditsch, has also every indication of the intervention of reason. One of his friends, wishing to desiccate a frog, placed | fronts the industry as a whole, it on the top of a stick thrust into the ground, in order to make sure that the Necrophori (burying beetles) should not come and carry it off. But this precaution was of no effect; the insects, being unable to reach the frog, dug under the stick, and, having caused it to fall, buried it as well

Stomachs Verboten!

The New York Tribune Foreign Press Bureau N SEPTEMBER 13 a deputation representing the trade unions of Germany, selected by the executive anthorities of the various organizations, "Licensees are requested to not dress turkeys appeared before von Hertling to make representations on conditions in Germany and the question of peace. Delegate Thomas, of Frankfort, speaking in behalf of the deputation, said:

Confidence

"The sending of this delegation proves that the working classes still have a remnant of confidence in the government, even though almost the entire people have 60 Marks for the inner political events of the past few weeks. The representatives of the German working classes were not able to look on and observe how the people were sinking, economically, from one stage to another. In the first place, the food quesdess, Dame Fashion, should be permitted tion has reached its lowest point. The quantities (of food) diverted by conscienceless men from the feeding of the people have reached enormous proportions. The distribution through legal channels has grown less and less. Even the heavy workers must pay extortionate prices. It is growing more and more general to buy without regard to prices or anything else In that way the very men who need food most urgently are deprived of it. The physical strength of the workmen is declining in a way to awaken anxiety. They are no longer able physically to do what was formerly easy for them.

Clandestine Trader!

pelled to submit to the rod of the auxiliary service law. The greatest conare no pessimists, are not weak-kneed, are of the unions."

not breeders of despondency-but it is the highest time to make improvements; for is prodigious. The most beautiful words of warning must prove without effect. In- connect up a phrase which is very ebjecto a hungry stomach only soup logic and dumpling reasons can find entrance. The working people should not have to go hungry any longer, inasmuch as the rich are not suffering hunger. The government absolutely must hang the clandestine traders, seize all food supplies and make them accessible to the entire people, abolish the meatless weeks and give larger allotments of potatoes.

LOOKS AS IF IT WAS GOING TO BE A CLOSE FINISH

A Pair of Trousers

"The crazy prices for shoes, clothing and linen are quite incomprehensible. Here we have the most brazen usury! Here we have the real traitors who have led the German people to their economic break-down. A simple pair of trousers for a laborer now costs 55 to 60 marks instead of 4 marks, and lasts only one-fourth as long as formerly. Even patching is no longer possible. The government must allot things (clothing) to the laborers just as to the soldiers. The hours of labor must be reduced in order to counterbalance the under-feeding. That can be done without reducing the productive capacity of the factories. "All economic distress is aggravated by

the unstable and fluctuating internal policy; the Hertling government has not brought the stability hoped for. Indignation over the irresolute attitude (of the government) has risen to the boiling point." A grim embitterment of the people is "The taking over of supplies in the caused by the comedy in the House of country districts is wholly inadequate. Lords. The government must at last The working people in the cities are com- speak a word of might, dissolve the Diet and make good the Kaiser's promise. The measures of the general commands resideration is shown for the farmers. In specting the censorship and the state of view of the present distress sins of omis- | siege weigh very heavily upon the trade sion have the effect of crimes against the unions and their press. Many of the people. The leaders of the labor unions | general commands show extreme distrust

The Hard Hit Hotel

Sir: Certain allegations having appeared in the public press recently intimating that the hotel and restaurant men of our city were profiteers, I am prompted to appeal to your sense of justice for a fair and impartial hearing, so that you may become familiar with a serious situation which con-There are two sides to every question,

and our side has not been asked for. The American business man is a patient animal and usually suffers in silence while the detractors do all the mischief. The editorials in the daily press on profiteering in hotels | meal. and restaurants have done a reputable bus-

iness irreparable harm. The hotel and restaurant man is not different from a great He is trying to live right, think right and act right, and he resents being called a profiteer when in reality he is hard put to keep his business from being put into the If there is so much profit in the restau-

ran business Delmonico's would hardly have gone into the hands of receivers, nor would Sweet's restaurant, downtown-after having been in business for ninety years-nor Stewart's, also downtown. The letter Mr. William Childs, jr., wrote to the press comes nearer presenting the real condition than anything else that has been printed. His pre-war profits ran close to 3 cents a meal; now they are about half a cent a JOHN ME BOWMAN New York, Oct. 26, 1918.

The Shorn Pacifist

To the Editor of The Tribunc.

SIR: In your issue of November 6 you take up, after a month, reference to Professor Cadbury's letter in "The Philadelphia Public Ledger" of October 12. With your protest against this letter you tionable to Haverfordians, and which has been protested against to me by a prominent citizen of New York and a patriotic Haverfordian, You refer to Professor Cadbury as having come "from that hotbed of pacifism, Haverford College." I have nothing to say for Professor Cadbury, H. may take what is coming to him from the press. But I should appreciate it if you would take a brief space to correct the in justice contained in the first sentence of your editorial on "The Compleat Pacifist." I am sending on a separate sheet which I should be very grateful if you would publish, inasmuch as we are here facts which speak for themselves and are

not engaging in any academic argument. W. W. COMFORT, President. Haverford, Penn., Nov. 8, 1918.

At a meeting of the board of managers of Haverford College held November 1, 1918, the following recommendation of the committee appointed to consider the resignation of Professor Henry J. Cadbury was approved and adopted.

"That Professor Cadhury be given leave of absence for the rest of this academic year, and that action upon his resignation be deferred for consideration at a meeting of the board, to be held not later then next Third month.

"The precious privilege of free judgment and utterance, where conscience is truly concerned Haverford College respects and maintains. But the liabit of temperate judgment and consideration for the feelings of others with whom one has associated one's self should always charac upon matters touching the public conscience hold that Professor Cadbury, in his lette to 'The Public Ledger,' of October 12, reflected upon the integrity of the present spirit and aims of a vast majority of our fellow citizens, and used intemperate and unjustified language

which Haverford College *repudiates." *This action was published in the Philadelphia papers of November 2, 1918,

We are informed that the official figures in regard to participation of recent Haverfordians in various forms of service during the war is as follows:

Medical and ambulance...... 80 Friends' Civil Reconstruction Work ... 50 In addition to these men there are certainly over 100 Haverfordians who are

serving in some patriotic capacity at home in civilian activities. It is significant also that as a matter of fact Haverford College subscribed \$31,400 majority of other loyal American citizens. to the fourth Liberty Loan, which amount

is 100 per cent over the amount subscribed for the third Liberty Loan, although the number of students at present is less than one-half what it was last spring. War Names in the News

Thulin tu-lan* Or gny o-reen-ye Liartlee-ar Conflans......kaun*-fan* Limont-Fontaine. .lec--maun*-faun*-tenn Signy l'Abbaye..., seen-yee-lab-bay Poix-Terron pwah-ter-raun* Belloy bell-wah Haraumont aro-maun o (o as in so)

* Nasal n.